

best means for collecting them is a rather long (8-12 inches) net of strong canvas, such as used for embroidery work, fastened to a ring of strong wire<sup>1</sup>, five to eight inches diameter, with a handle, to be used either directly, or fastened to a stick, or pole up to ten or twelve feet long. For deep waters a dredge should be used. The "stuff" gathered is shaken and washed until the remains are free of fine mud, then in a basket, sack, or some other suitable receptacle brought home, where the mollusks, Corbiculidae and others, may be picked out at leisure. If they are not to be kept alive, it is best to spread the materials on large pieces of paper, or cloth (bed sheet e. g.) and let them become dry. In this way, especially if one or several fine sieves are used, they are most easily found; and none of them should be overlooked, as some forms are very minute, and the young of all are of interest, while fully grown specimens are comparatively scarce, and so are certain species in some places. If sent for examination, all from a locality are best left mixed up, and not separated, but with notes on the nature of their habitat.

Hundreds, and thousands of specimens may be secured in a short time, not to speak of other mollusks, among which, last not least, very young Unionidae. The best places are, as a rule, among aquatic plants, and also in deep places, or holes, where the mussels are washed together. But it must also be said, that they are found most actively propagating in late fall and early winter.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Jan., 1895.

NOTE. In Dr. Sterki's article in the January NAUTILUS, the word *naere* should be read instead of "nave" on page 97, 9th line from foot of page, and also on page 99, 16th line from top.

*Pisidium punctatum* has also been found in Lake Michigan and in Herkimer Co., N. Y.

#### NEW AMERICAN FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS.

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BY H. A. PILSERY.

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*Planorbis alabamensis* n. sp.

Shell small, whitish corneous, solid, lens-shaped; intermediate in form between *P. excavatus* and *P. dilatatus*. Upper surface convex.

<sup>1</sup> Where fastened to the wire, the net should be enveloped with strong cloth, or leather, lest it will wear off; and the seams should be securely sewed.

but the apex is slightly sunken; whorls nearly three, slightly convex, rapidly widening, acutely keeled at the periphery, the keel projecting above the suture on the penultimate whorl in most adult specimens. On the last whorl the keel is about median in position, is acute, as if pinched out, and extends to the aperture. Base of shell convex, rising toward the umbilicus, which is moderately large and funnel-shaped, with very obtusely angled margin. Aperture small, oblique, sub-rhombic; the lip strongly thickened within. Alt. 1.8, diam. 3.4 mm.; width of aperture 1.6 mm.

Woodville, Alabama (Prof. H. E. Sargent). This is a smaller species than *P. exacutus*, with much smaller less oblique aperture, thick lip, and not so flattened. It differs from *P. dilatatus* in the acute peripheral keel, etc.

***Amnicola olivacea* n. sp.**

Shell olive colored, somewhat intermediate in form between an ordinary *Amnicola* and *Pomatiopsis lapidaria*. Spire elevated, the apex rather acute. Whorls 5, very convex. Aperture ovate, less than half the length of the shell, angular above; peristome free except for a very short distance on the parietal wall; umbilicus rather large. Surface smooth; coated with iron oxide in the adult specimens seen.

Alt. 4.2, diam. 2.5 mm. (Male?).

Alt. 4.2, diam. 3 mm. (Female?).

Huntsville, Ala. (coll. by Prof. H. E. Sargent; see NAUTILUS for December, 1894, p. 95).

This form is quite distinct from other *Amnicola*, being of more elongated contour than any other Northern forms except *A. lustrica*. Its nearest allies are some of the smaller slender Floridian forms, but none of these have such convex whorls. As I have seen dry specimens only, I have not verified the reference of the stouter individuals to the female sex, but from analogy with other species this is probable. The supposed males have much the general appearance of *Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis*.

***Planorbis bicarinatus aroostookensis* n. var.**

Shell having the spire and umbilicus very deep, the latter funnel-shaped as in typical *bicarinatus*, but both upper and lower keels entirely obsolete or rounded off on last whorl, which has the aspect of that of *P. trivolvis*. Surface minutely striated spirally as in *P. bicarinatus*. Aperture less angular and less produced below than in *bicarinatus*, in consequence of the rounding of the whorls. Diam.

15, alt. at aperture  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Specimens from East branch of Salmon brook, Woodland, Aroostook Co., Me., coll. by O. A. Nylander, Caribou, Maine.

*Vivipara georgiana limnothauma* n. var.

Whorls much swollen around the upper part, sloping below, giving a shouldered appearance. This is one of the most remarkable forms of *Vivipara* yet made known. Types are from an aboriginal shell-field on Hitchen's Creek, but it also occurs living in Lake George, 2 fms., off Drayton's Island (Pilsbry and Johnson coll.).

#### MOLLUSKS OF ALLEGHENY CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

BY GEO. H. CLAPP, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Below is given a list of additional species of land and fresh-water shells collected in Allegheny Co., Pa., to be added to the list published by Mr. S. H. Stupakoff in the NAUTILUS, April, 1894.

<i>Hyalina cellarius</i> Müll.	<i>Unio crassidens</i> Lam.
<i>Hyalina nitidus</i> Müll.	<i>Unio luteolus</i> Lam.
<i>Mesodon mitchelliana</i> Lea.	<i>Unio gracilis</i> Lam.
<i>Pupa curvidens</i> Gld.	<i>Unio rubiginosus</i> Lea.
<i>Succinea aurea</i> Lea.	<i>Unio orbiculatus</i> Hild.
<i>Succinea obliqua</i> Say.	<i>Unio securis</i> Lea.
<i>Limnæa parva</i> Lea.	<i>Unio cornutus</i> Bar.
<i>Gyraulus dilatatus</i> Gld.	<i>Unio undulatus</i> Bar. (?) dead
<i>Pleurocera canaliculatum</i> Say.	[broken shell.
<i>Goniobasis</i> ? (Young).	<i>Unio obliquus</i> Lam.
<i>Unio ovatus</i> Say.	<i>Ancylus tardus</i> Say.
<i>Unio rectus</i> Lam.	<i>Ancylus rivularis</i> Say.
<i>Unio pilaris</i> Lea.	

From the previous list, *Mesomphix levigatus* Pfr. should be dropped. I have found *Mesodon sayii* Binn. in Beaver Co., but have not, so far, found it in this county.

#### NOTE ON UNIO OREGONENSES LEA.

For years I have been puzzled over a shell in the Lea collection of Naiads which Lea received from Wheatley as coming from the